

CONFIDENTIAL

71

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Moscow Responds to Yugoslav Concern About Superpowers

Annoyed over Yugoslav needling that any rapprochement between Washington and Moscow will be at the expense of the small nations, the Soviet journal Za Rubezhom (foreign affairs journal) has scored the Zagreb daily Vjesnik on the subject.

In an article by M. Yevgenyev, Za Rubezhom flatly denies that talks between the USSR and US are at the expense of third countries. He further expresses bewilderment that such a thesis would be allowed to appear in Vjesnik, since it is a "blatent contradiction" of official Yugoslav policy. In fact, it is not a contradiction at all. The Yugoslav position is clear: any move toward detente and easing of tensions is applauded as long as it takes into account the interest of all nations--small or large, weak or strong.

President Tito in his visit to the Soviet Union even did some goading on this subject when he tried to portray Yugoslavia as a better spokesman for small nations than the Soviets since he took a harder line on Vietnam than his hosts. Za Rubezhom, therefore, may reflect Soviet discomfort and vulnerability for having gone ahead with the Nixon summit and toned down its propaganda on Vietnam at the very time Hanoi's supply lines were being cut. 25X1

More on the Emigre Attack

Embassy Belgrade reports that Col. Gen. Dolnicar has pinpointed the site of the emigre terrorist attack earlier this week [redacted] --the Pugoyno area of Bosnia near the town of Mostar. 25X1

The bank of guerillas entered Yugoslavia from Austria near the Slovenian town of Maribor according to Dolnicar. He further confirmed that nearly all the terrorists had been killed or captured and that an intensive man-hunt is underway for the remnants of the group. The intruders reportedly carried Australian, Swedish and West German passports as well 25X1

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as sophisticated weapons including high-powered rifles with telescopic sights. (Dolnicar says the weapons were US made, while Embassy reports [redacted] they were manufactured in Czechoslovakia.)

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An editorial in the Belgrade daily Borba, on 4 July, implies that the host governments where the terrorists organized will be held responsible for the incident.

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Rogers' Visit to Bucharest Elates the Romanians

Both the words and deeds of Secretary Rogers pleased his Romanian hosts during his stay in Bucharest. The exuberant tone of the press, which front-paged his activities, and the significant public interest and enthusiasm generated by his public stroll in downtown Bucharest underscore this pleasure. In addition, Ceausescu, instead of receiving Rogers at a Black Sea resort, returned to Bucharest, where the two leaders reportedly talked for nearly four hours.

Practical achievements of the visit include a consular agreement, the first in ninety-one years, and the secretary's announcement that President Nixon has agreed to extend credit facilities of the Export-Import Bank to Romania. Given its credit problems, Bucharest can be expected to take considerable satisfaction from the announcement.

The Romanians doubtless are also pleased with Mr. Rogers' remarks that preparatory talks for a European security conference in 1973 should begin this December in Helsinki. Mr. Rogers additionally soothed his hosts by using public forums to reiterate the universality of such well-known Romanian principles as respect for national sovereignty, equal rights among all states whether large or small, and non-interference in the affairs of others.

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Delay in Establishing Polish-FRG Relations

Polish foreign minister Olszowski told US Ambassador Stoessel that Warsaw and Bonn would probably not establish diplomatic relations until late August. (They had agreed to establish diplomatic relations when they ratified their non-aggression treaty on 3 June.) He cited two reasons for the delay: differing views between the two sides on the numbers of persons in Poland eligible for transfer to the FRG under the family reunification program; and Polish claims against Bonn for war damages. He said that Warsaw thought some 10,000 persons were eligible to relocate to West Germany, while Bonn "had spoken of" 100,000.

Olszowski added that formal relations did not depend on a final resolution of these problems, but that a narrowing of differences was necessary. When asked if political pressure from Poland's allies, notably East Germany, was responsible for the delay, Olszowski said no, that an understanding on the subject had been reached between Gierek and Honecker during their border meeting on 23-24 June.

While many ethnic Germans have been repatriated since 1956, when emigration was first allowed, the problem remains a troublesome one due to the difficulty of identifying who is an "ethnic German." Warsaw is wary of persons seeking to use the repatriation program as a cover for defecting. 25X1

[REDACTED]

Belgian Foreign Minister Visits Bulgaria

Foreign Minister Harmel visited Sofia between 3 and 6 July. The communique summarizing his talks with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov breaks no new ground. Harmel reports that although he was favorably impressed by Mladenov's intelligence, he saw no evidence of a willingness to venture toward an independent foreign policy line. Some observers have speculated that the youthful Mladenov--he is 35, and the youngest foreign minister in Eastern Europe--might be more prone to show a little independence than his predecessor, the late Ivan Bashev. 25X1

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Drought in Albania

Although Tirana has not revealed the extent of the stricken area, it has taken vigorous measures to mobilize the population for emergency irrigation efforts. New irrigation canals rapidly being scooped out by legions of Albanians, and manually operated water pumps are being employed in many areas. Albanian press reports indicate that the hardest hit areas are the central districts of Durres, Mirdite and Elbasan.

Agricultural difficulties this year could seriously affect the country's ambitious 5-year industrialization programs and would require even above-normal imports of foodstuffs from China. Although Albania is not yet agriculturally self-sufficient, there has been a steady, albeit modest, growth of agricultural production in recent years. For their part, the Chinese who earlier this year extended an interest-free long-term credit for agricultural machinery, apparently are getting their own first-hand look at the drought: Peking's Minister of

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Agriculture has been touring the Albanian countryside for the last week.

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